

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE HOME RULE BILL SEEMS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIBERALS.

A Gladiatorial Victory at the Fall-It is believed that the Bill will be passed by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Aide from the intrinsic merits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, there is substantial proof to-day that the measure has strengthened the Liberal party materially in England. The first free-election to take place since the passing of the bill was made public was held at Bexham yesterday. This is an agricultural constituency which returned a Conservative member by 82 majority last summer. The seat was declared vacant, owing to a technical violation of the Corrupt Practices act, and the same candidate contested it. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Gladstone, was elected by a majority of 446 in a total of 6,500 votes. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House thus becomes 44, with an opportunity for further gains in elections already pending.

In the small hours of this morning the Home Rule bill was read for the first time with division, and the result was a decisive victory for the bill. The Opposition have acted so far with something like timidity, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the idea of fighting. As a matter of fact, the Tories and Unionists regard the motion for a second reading as the real beginning of the battle, which, if they can so arrange, they will wage without intermission for the remainder of the session. A plan has already been elaborated by which the second reading debate will be extended over a fortnight, and the committee stage will naturally afford the same opportunity of delay. But the Ministers are not less determined than their opponents. Reasonable time will be allowed at each stage for discussion and criticism, but toward the end of May the House of Commons will be asked to fix the date for passing the bill. The Government will make free use of the new rules of procedure framed for the express purpose of dealing with organized obstruction, and early in June it is confidently asserted that the Home Rule bill will be in the hands of the noble lords.

While the Commons are dealing with the bill in London, attempts will be made to rouse the country against it by means of a series of great public meetings to be addressed by leaders of the Opposition, and there is some talk of organizing a monster petition against home rule. Lord Salisbury is to stump Ulster early in April. Mr. Balfour is to visit Dublin, and afterward Scotland, and Mr. Chamberlain is to "rouse the midlands." The real object of these demonstrations is to give the House of Lords an excuse for throwing out the bill on the ground that it is not desired by the country, and that if passed it would cause civil war in Ireland. The game seems worth the candle, for the House of Lords is a body of men who are not likely to be easily won over. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

It is so happened that none of the Tories had been able to get a word in edgewise on a wholesale fashion of being in the pay of English politicians, so when Mr. Sexton in his eloquent invective denounced the attack as breach of parliamentary privilege, Mr. Balfour made the mistake of attempting a defense without knowing his ground, as Sexton had been only too ready to point out. Mr. Balfour's justification fell to the ground when a more severe passage was read. There has never been a more dramatic little scene in the House than when Mr. Sexton turned upon the Tories, who were inclined at first to ridicule his resentment against the attack on the honor of the House of Commons. "Yes, you jee!" he cried with infinite scorn, "and you are the gentlemen of England. I tell you there is not a peasant in Ireland who would not be ashamed of your conduct."

The stinging words of the angry Celt not only shamed his opponents into silence, but won for him all the sympathy of the House. The cowardly attack of his principal journal, the "Penny Post," indeed, was bitter when its victims pledge their bodies for the dissection room in order to realize a few shillings for food. This was one of the suggestions acted on at the gatherings of the unemployed at the East End this week, and was reported as "subjects" are difficult to obtain and are quoted as high as \$50. It was proposed that hungry men should sell their bodies in advance of death to the hospitals on condition of the present payment of £1. It is feared, however, that the market would soon become overstocked.

The war of words in Parliament is of such absorbing interest this week that it is such evidence of the dire extremity of the hungering masses attracts no notice. The papers dismiss the subject with such cold-blooded ease as to show that the Government is not at all alarmed. It is hardly likely that their offer will be accepted, but no legitimate objection can be raised to an attempt, however ludicrous, to earn an honest pound.

A lady writing to the newspapers from a fashionable West End address urges society damsels to abstain from drinking champagne during Lent and give the money thus saved to the poor. The appeal is a curious one, and the assumption upon which it is confidently based is scarcely flattering to the rich women of England. How much wine do British women of fashion drink in the course of a year? Obviously an estimate would be difficult to make, but the writer of this appeal declares that "if only a few ladies would put themselves bravely into this little champagne movement during Lent hundreds of starving souls would be relieved."

Consequently with this peculiar appeal comes the announcement that the Government has taken this session to deal with the very serious and growing evil of home drinking by women of the middle and lower middle classes. The existence of this vice is due in large measure to granting to retail grocers licenses for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits. Since this system was established about twenty years ago, the drink demon has entered thousands of decent households and has started there with consequences that are told almost daily in the police and divorce courts its victims would lose caste if seen drinking in taverns or hotels, but it is deplorable that for them to arrange with the family grocer to supply an occasional bottle of wine or spirits and enter it in the bill as tea or coffee. The thing is done every day in thousands of homes, and almost the only way to kill it is to abolish the grocer's license, which the Government is expected to do.

FRANCE'S CRISIS NOT OVER.

THE RIOT MINISTRY STILL IN A VERY WEAK POSITION.

Ribot Compelled to Accept the Support of Men Who are Discredited Before the Country.—The Popular Demand for Dismissal Grows Apace.—Socialists Are Gaining by the Recent Turmoil.—They Are Working With Tremendous Energy.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A superficial observer might easily conclude, after the Government's apparent victory in the Chamber on Thursday, that the days of crises for France are over and political affairs have subsided into a condition of only ordinary uncertainty. The truth, however, is that the crisis is far from over. The Government is still in a very weak position. The popular demand for dismissal grows apace. Socialists are gaining by the recent turmoil. They are working with tremendous energy.

A new style of wall decoration may become popular in these hard times in England. A Dover street sufferer by the recent corporation election has papered over the rooms of his house with share certificates, none valueless, but which represent the investment of an immense sum. C. W. King, a well-known philatelist, set the fashion some time ago by covering the walls of his room with postage stamps valued at \$3,500.

The British Foreign Office has been somewhat perturbed by an incident which recently occurred in St. Petersburg, and which, strange to say, has not yet been reported in the London press. The incident, which has been discussed in the diplomatic circles of every European capital, it happened last week at one of the great court fetes given in honor of the Emir of Bokhara, the Central Asian potentate, who is more than suspected of carrying on intrigues against the English in the Afghanistan. The Emir, who is a vassal of the Czar, on being informed of this, the Czar sent this message to the Ambassador: "His Excellency forgets that the Emir is our guest, and that we are accustomed to treat our vassals with a courtesy which the English are not in the habit of extending to theirs."

The evidence taken at the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Anchor Line Roumania on the coast of Spain in October last fully justifies those whose persistence forced the Government to admit the disaster. It is clear that the vessel was lost through the fault of the crew, and not through any fault of the ship. The vessel was overloaded, and the crew was inexperienced. The vessel was lost through the fault of the crew, and not through any fault of the ship.

The newspapers are again figuring out the amount of the Queen's wealth, and the sum is placed at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, exclusive of landed property. It is publicly admitted that the Queen's wealth is enormous. The Queen's wealth is estimated to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, exclusive of landed property.

A story which overmatches that of Ray Hamilton and Eva Mann has been told in the "Herald" this week. Eighteen years ago Frederick Coxon, then a young man, returned to his home at Newcastle after long wanderings abroad, bringing with him a wife and child. The incident was a part of the Coxon family, because the child was admitted to have been born before wedlock. After a time the situation was accepted, and the little one became a great favorite of all the family. A little later Coxon was killed while hunting. He died intestate, and the members of his family enjoyed their property for some time. The estate was valued at \$50,000 to which they were entitled to the child. In 1879 the widow married again. Ten years later her husband began to grow suspicious. A search of her papers revealed evidence that the child was not Coxon's. The child was not Coxon's. The child was not Coxon's.

Eye and Astrup, the companion of Lieut. Peary on his great ice journey, is to meet the explorer in London and arrange for joining the latter's Greenland expedition next summer. Astrup says that although the expedition does not directly aim at the Pole itself, its members will endeavor to reach it if the conditions are favorable.

It is said that many Americans of social ambition are much incensed because their names have been omitted from the recently published book of the estates of Great Britain and Ireland. Only twenty-four American names are mentioned in the book. It is suggested as a possible explanation that none of the others has paid the fees for registration at the Herald's office; but certain it is that some of the bluest blood in the United States has been ignored. We may be sure that the opportunity thus afforded for the inclusion of a rival volume without any such invidious omission will not long be unimproved. There's millions in it.

THE HOME RULE BILL SEEMS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIBERALS.

A Gladiatorial Victory at the Fall-It is believed that the Bill will be passed by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Aide from the intrinsic merits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, there is substantial proof to-day that the measure has strengthened the Liberal party materially in England. The first free-election to take place since the passing of the bill was made public was held at Bexham yesterday. This is an agricultural constituency which returned a Conservative member by 82 majority last summer. The seat was declared vacant, owing to a technical violation of the Corrupt Practices act, and the same candidate contested it. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Gladstone, was elected by a majority of 446 in a total of 6,500 votes. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House thus becomes 44, with an opportunity for further gains in elections already pending.

In the small hours of this morning the Home Rule bill was read for the first time with division, and the result was a decisive victory for the bill. The Opposition have acted so far with something like timidity, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the idea of fighting. As a matter of fact, the Tories and Unionists regard the motion for a second reading as the real beginning of the battle, which, if they can so arrange, they will wage without intermission for the remainder of the session. A plan has already been elaborated by which the second reading debate will be extended over a fortnight, and the committee stage will naturally afford the same opportunity of delay. But the Ministers are not less determined than their opponents. Reasonable time will be allowed at each stage for discussion and criticism, but toward the end of May the House of Commons will be asked to fix the date for passing the bill. The Government will make free use of the new rules of procedure framed for the express purpose of dealing with organized obstruction, and early in June it is confidently asserted that the Home Rule bill will be in the hands of the noble lords.

While the Commons are dealing with the bill in London, attempts will be made to rouse the country against it by means of a series of great public meetings to be addressed by leaders of the Opposition, and there is some talk of organizing a monster petition against home rule. Lord Salisbury is to stump Ulster early in April. Mr. Balfour is to visit Dublin, and afterward Scotland, and Mr. Chamberlain is to "rouse the midlands." The real object of these demonstrations is to give the House of Lords an excuse for throwing out the bill on the ground that it is not desired by the country, and that if passed it would cause civil war in Ireland. The game seems worth the candle, for the House of Lords is a body of men who are not likely to be easily won over. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

It is so happened that none of the Tories had been able to get a word in edgewise on a wholesale fashion of being in the pay of English politicians, so when Mr. Sexton in his eloquent invective denounced the attack as breach of parliamentary privilege, Mr. Balfour made the mistake of attempting a defense without knowing his ground, as Sexton had been only too ready to point out. Mr. Balfour's justification fell to the ground when a more severe passage was read. There has never been a more dramatic little scene in the House than when Mr. Sexton turned upon the Tories, who were inclined at first to ridicule his resentment against the attack on the honor of the House of Commons. "Yes, you jee!" he cried with infinite scorn, "and you are the gentlemen of England. I tell you there is not a peasant in Ireland who would not be ashamed of your conduct."

The stinging words of the angry Celt not only shamed his opponents into silence, but won for him all the sympathy of the House. The cowardly attack of his principal journal, the "Penny Post," indeed, was bitter when its victims pledge their bodies for the dissection room in order to realize a few shillings for food. This was one of the suggestions acted on at the gatherings of the unemployed at the East End this week, and was reported as "subjects" are difficult to obtain and are quoted as high as \$50. It was proposed that hungry men should sell their bodies in advance of death to the hospitals on condition of the present payment of £1. It is feared, however, that the market would soon become overstocked.

The war of words in Parliament is of such absorbing interest this week that it is such evidence of the dire extremity of the hungering masses attracts no notice. The papers dismiss the subject with such cold-blooded ease as to show that the Government is not at all alarmed. It is hardly likely that their offer will be accepted, but no legitimate objection can be raised to an attempt, however ludicrous, to earn an honest pound.

A lady writing to the newspapers from a fashionable West End address urges society damsels to abstain from drinking champagne during Lent and give the money thus saved to the poor. The appeal is a curious one, and the assumption upon which it is confidently based is scarcely flattering to the rich women of England. How much wine do British women of fashion drink in the course of a year? Obviously an estimate would be difficult to make, but the writer of this appeal declares that "if only a few ladies would put themselves bravely into this little champagne movement during Lent hundreds of starving souls would be relieved."

Consequently with this peculiar appeal comes the announcement that the Government has taken this session to deal with the very serious and growing evil of home drinking by women of the middle and lower middle classes. The existence of this vice is due in large measure to granting to retail grocers licenses for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits. Since this system was established about twenty years ago, the drink demon has entered thousands of decent households and has started there with consequences that are told almost daily in the police and divorce courts its victims would lose caste if seen drinking in taverns or hotels, but it is deplorable that for them to arrange with the family grocer to supply an occasional bottle of wine or spirits and enter it in the bill as tea or coffee. The thing is done every day in thousands of homes, and almost the only way to kill it is to abolish the grocer's license, which the Government is expected to do.

FRANCE'S CRISIS NOT OVER.

THE RIOT MINISTRY STILL IN A VERY WEAK POSITION.

Ribot Compelled to Accept the Support of Men Who are Discredited Before the Country.—The Popular Demand for Dismissal Grows Apace.—Socialists Are Gaining by the Recent Turmoil.—They Are Working With Tremendous Energy.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A superficial observer might easily conclude, after the Government's apparent victory in the Chamber on Thursday, that the days of crises for France are over and political affairs have subsided into a condition of only ordinary uncertainty. The truth, however, is that the crisis is far from over. The Government is still in a very weak position. The popular demand for dismissal grows apace. Socialists are gaining by the recent turmoil. They are working with tremendous energy.

A new style of wall decoration may become popular in these hard times in England. A Dover street sufferer by the recent corporation election has papered over the rooms of his house with share certificates, none valueless, but which represent the investment of an immense sum. C. W. King, a well-known philatelist, set the fashion some time ago by covering the walls of his room with postage stamps valued at \$3,500.

The British Foreign Office has been somewhat perturbed by an incident which recently occurred in St. Petersburg, and which, strange to say, has not yet been reported in the London press. The incident, which has been discussed in the diplomatic circles of every European capital, it happened last week at one of the great court fetes given in honor of the Emir of Bokhara, the Central Asian potentate, who is more than suspected of carrying on intrigues against the English in the Afghanistan. The Emir, who is a vassal of the Czar, on being informed of this, the Czar sent this message to the Ambassador: "His Excellency forgets that the Emir is our guest, and that we are accustomed to treat our vassals with a courtesy which the English are not in the habit of extending to theirs."

The evidence taken at the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Anchor Line Roumania on the coast of Spain in October last fully justifies those whose persistence forced the Government to admit the disaster. It is clear that the vessel was lost through the fault of the crew, and not through any fault of the ship. The vessel was overloaded, and the crew was inexperienced. The vessel was lost through the fault of the crew, and not through any fault of the ship.

The newspapers are again figuring out the amount of the Queen's wealth, and the sum is placed at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, exclusive of landed property. It is publicly admitted that the Queen's wealth is enormous. The Queen's wealth is estimated to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, exclusive of landed property.

A story which overmatches that of Ray Hamilton and Eva Mann has been told in the "Herald" this week. Eighteen years ago Frederick Coxon, then a young man, returned to his home at Newcastle after long wanderings abroad, bringing with him a wife and child. The incident was a part of the Coxon family, because the child was admitted to have been born before wedlock. After a time the situation was accepted, and the little one became a great favorite of all the family. A little later Coxon was killed while hunting. He died intestate, and the members of his family enjoyed their property for some time. The estate was valued at \$50,000 to which they were entitled to the child. In 1879 the widow married again. Ten years later her husband began to grow suspicious. A search of her papers revealed evidence that the child was not Coxon's. The child was not Coxon's. The child was not Coxon's.

Eye and Astrup, the companion of Lieut. Peary on his great ice journey, is to meet the explorer in London and arrange for joining the latter's Greenland expedition next summer. Astrup says that although the expedition does not directly aim at the Pole itself, its members will endeavor to reach it if the conditions are favorable.

It is said that many Americans of social ambition are much incensed because their names have been omitted from the recently published book of the estates of Great Britain and Ireland. Only twenty-four American names are mentioned in the book. It is suggested as a possible explanation that none of the others has paid the fees for registration at the Herald's office; but certain it is that some of the bluest blood in the United States has been ignored. We may be sure that the opportunity thus afforded for the inclusion of a rival volume without any such invidious omission will not long be unimproved. There's millions in it.

THE HOME RULE BILL SEEMS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIBERALS.

A Gladiatorial Victory at the Fall-It is believed that the Bill will be passed by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Aide from the intrinsic merits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, there is substantial proof to-day that the measure has strengthened the Liberal party materially in England. The first free-election to take place since the passing of the bill was made public was held at Bexham yesterday. This is an agricultural constituency which returned a Conservative member by 82 majority last summer. The seat was declared vacant, owing to a technical violation of the Corrupt Practices act, and the same candidate contested it. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Gladstone, was elected by a majority of 446 in a total of 6,500 votes. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House thus becomes 44, with an opportunity for further gains in elections already pending.

In the small hours of this morning the Home Rule bill was read for the first time with division, and the result was a decisive victory for the bill. The Opposition have acted so far with something like timidity, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the idea of fighting. As a matter of fact, the Tories and Unionists regard the motion for a second reading as the real beginning of the battle, which, if they can so arrange, they will wage without intermission for the remainder of the session. A plan has already been elaborated by which the second reading debate will be extended over a fortnight, and the committee stage will naturally afford the same opportunity of delay. But the Ministers are not less determined than their opponents. Reasonable time will be allowed at each stage for discussion and criticism, but toward the end of May the House of Commons will be asked to fix the date for passing the bill. The Government will make free use of the new rules of procedure framed for the express purpose of dealing with organized obstruction, and early in June it is confidently asserted that the Home Rule bill will be in the hands of the noble lords.

While the Commons are dealing with the bill in London, attempts will be made to rouse the country against it by means of a series of great public meetings to be addressed by leaders of the Opposition, and there is some talk of organizing a monster petition against home rule. Lord Salisbury is to stump Ulster early in April. Mr. Balfour is to visit Dublin, and afterward Scotland, and Mr. Chamberlain is to "rouse the midlands." The real object of these demonstrations is to give the House of Lords an excuse for throwing out the bill on the ground that it is not desired by the country, and that if passed it would cause civil war in Ireland. The game seems worth the candle, for the House of Lords is a body of men who are not likely to be easily won over. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

It is so happened that none of the Tories had been able to get a word in edgewise on a wholesale fashion of being in the pay of English politicians, so when Mr. Sexton in his eloquent invective denounced the attack as breach of parliamentary privilege, Mr. Balfour made the mistake of attempting a defense without knowing his ground, as Sexton had been only too ready to point out. Mr. Balfour's justification fell to the ground when a more severe passage was read. There has never been a more dramatic little scene in the House than when Mr. Sexton turned upon the Tories, who were inclined at first to ridicule his resentment against the attack on the honor of the House of Commons. "Yes, you jee!" he cried with infinite scorn, "and you are the gentlemen of England. I tell you there is not a peasant in Ireland who would not be ashamed of your conduct."

The stinging words of the angry Celt not only shamed his opponents into silence, but won for him all the sympathy of the House. The cowardly attack of his principal journal, the "Penny Post," indeed, was bitter when its victims pledge their bodies for the dissection room in order to realize a few shillings for food. This was one of the suggestions acted on at the gatherings of the unemployed at the East End this week, and was reported as "subjects" are difficult to obtain and are quoted as high as \$50. It was proposed that hungry men should sell their bodies in advance of death to the hospitals on condition of the present payment of £1. It is feared, however, that the market would soon become overstocked.

The war of words in Parliament is of such absorbing interest this week that it is such evidence of the dire extremity of the hungering masses attracts no notice. The papers dismiss the subject with such cold-blooded ease as to show that the Government is not at all alarmed. It is hardly likely that their offer will be accepted, but no legitimate objection can be raised to an attempt, however ludicrous, to earn an honest pound.

A lady writing to the newspapers from a fashionable West End address urges society damsels to abstain from drinking champagne during Lent and give the money thus saved to the poor. The appeal is a curious one, and the assumption upon which it is confidently based is scarcely flattering to the rich women of England. How much wine do British women of fashion drink in the course of a year? Obviously an estimate would be difficult to make, but the writer of this appeal declares that "if only a few ladies would put themselves bravely into this little champagne movement during Lent hundreds of starving souls would be relieved."

Consequently with this peculiar appeal comes the announcement that the Government has taken this session to deal with the very serious and growing evil of home drinking by women of the middle and lower middle classes. The existence of this vice is due in large measure to granting to retail grocers licenses for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits. Since this system was established about twenty years ago, the drink demon has entered thousands of decent households and has started there with consequences that are told almost daily in the police and divorce courts its victims would lose caste if seen drinking in taverns or hotels, but it is deplorable that for them to arrange with the family grocer to supply an occasional bottle of wine or spirits and enter it in the bill as tea or coffee. The thing is done every day in thousands of homes, and almost the only way to kill it is to abolish the grocer's license, which the Government is expected to do.

FRANCE'S CRISIS NOT OVER.

THE RIOT MINISTRY STILL IN A VERY WEAK POSITION.

Ribot Compelled to Accept the Support of Men Who are Discredited Before the Country.—The Popular Demand for Dismissal Grows Apace.—Socialists Are Gaining by the Recent Turmoil.—They Are Working With Tremendous Energy.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A superficial observer might easily conclude, after the Government's apparent victory in the Chamber on Thursday, that the days of crises for France are over and political affairs have subsided into a condition of only ordinary uncertainty. The truth, however, is that the crisis is far from over. The Government is still in a very weak position. The popular demand for dismissal grows apace. Socialists are gaining by the recent turmoil. They are working with tremendous energy.

A new style of wall decoration may become popular in these hard times in England. A Dover street sufferer by the recent corporation election has papered over the rooms of his house with share certificates, none valueless, but which represent the investment of an immense sum. C. W. King, a well-known philatelist, set the fashion some time ago by covering the walls of his room with postage stamps valued at \$3,500.

The British Foreign Office has been somewhat perturbed by an incident which recently occurred in St. Petersburg, and which, strange to say, has not yet been reported in the London press. The incident, which has been discussed in the diplomatic circles of every European capital, it happened last week at one of the great court fetes given in honor of the Emir of Bokhara, the Central Asian potentate, who is more than suspected of carrying on intrigues against the English in the Afghanistan. The Emir, who is a vassal of the Czar, on being informed of this, the Czar sent this message to the Ambassador: "His Excellency forgets that the Emir is our guest, and that we are accustomed to treat our vassals with a courtesy which the English are not in the habit of extending to theirs."

The evidence taken at the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Anchor Line Roumania on the coast of Spain in October last fully justifies those whose persistence forced the Government to admit the disaster. It is clear that the vessel was lost through the fault of the crew, and not through any fault of the ship. The vessel was overloaded, and the crew was inexperienced. The vessel was lost through the fault of the crew, and not through any fault of the ship.

The newspapers are again figuring out the amount of the Queen's wealth, and the sum is placed at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, exclusive of landed property. It is publicly admitted that the Queen's wealth is enormous. The Queen's wealth is estimated to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, exclusive of landed property.

A story which overmatches that of Ray Hamilton and Eva Mann has been told in the "Herald" this week. Eighteen years ago Frederick Coxon, then a young man, returned to his home at Newcastle after long wanderings abroad, bringing with him a wife and child. The incident was a part of the Coxon family, because the child was admitted to have been born before wedlock. After a time the situation was accepted, and the little one became a great favorite of all the family. A little later Coxon was killed while hunting. He died intestate, and the members of his family enjoyed their property for some time. The estate was valued at \$50,000 to which they were entitled to the child. In 1879 the widow married again. Ten years later her husband began to grow suspicious. A search of her papers revealed evidence that the child was not Coxon's. The child was not Coxon's. The child was not Coxon's.

Eye and Astrup, the companion of Lieut. Peary on his great ice journey, is to meet the explorer in London and arrange for joining the latter's Greenland expedition next summer. Astrup says that although the expedition does not directly aim at the Pole itself, its members will endeavor to reach it if the conditions are favorable.

It is said that many Americans of social ambition are much incensed because their names have been omitted from the recently published book of the estates of Great Britain and Ireland. Only twenty-four American names are mentioned in the book. It is suggested as a possible explanation that none of the others has paid the fees for registration at the Herald's office; but certain it is that some of the bluest blood in the United States has been ignored. We may be sure that the opportunity thus afforded for the inclusion of a rival volume without any such invidious omission will not long be unimproved. There's millions in it.

THE HOME RULE BILL SEEMS TO STRENGTHEN THE LIBERALS.

A Gladiatorial Victory at the Fall-It is believed that the Bill will be passed by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Aide from the intrinsic merits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, there is substantial proof to-day that the measure has strengthened the Liberal party materially in England. The first free-election to take place since the passing of the bill was made public was held at Bexham yesterday. This is an agricultural constituency which returned a Conservative member by 82 majority last summer. The seat was declared vacant, owing to a technical violation of the Corrupt Practices act, and the same candidate contested it. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Gladstone, was elected by a majority of 446 in a total of 6,500 votes. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House thus becomes 44, with an opportunity for further gains in elections already pending.

In the small hours of this morning the Home Rule bill was read for the first time with division, and the result was a decisive victory for the bill. The Opposition have acted so far with something like timidity, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the idea of fighting. As a matter of fact, the Tories and Unionists regard the motion for a second reading as the real beginning of the battle, which, if they can so arrange, they will wage without intermission for the remainder of the session. A plan has already been elaborated by which the second reading debate will be extended over a fortnight, and the committee stage will naturally afford the same opportunity of delay. But the Ministers are not less determined than their opponents. Reasonable time will be allowed at each stage for discussion and criticism, but toward the end of May the House of Commons will be asked to fix the date for passing the bill. The Government will make free use of the new rules of procedure framed for the express purpose of dealing with organized obstruction, and early in June it is confidently asserted that the Home Rule bill will be in the hands of the noble lords.

While the Commons are dealing with the bill in London, attempts will be made to rouse the country against it by means of a series of great public meetings to be addressed by leaders of the Opposition, and there is some talk of organizing a monster petition against home rule. Lord Salisbury is to stump Ulster early in April. Mr. Balfour is to visit Dublin, and afterward Scotland, and Mr. Chamberlain is to "rouse the midlands." The real object of these demonstrations is to give the House of Lords an excuse for throwing out the bill on the ground that it is not desired by the country, and that if passed it would cause civil war in Ireland. The game seems worth the candle, for the House of Lords is a body of men who are not likely to be easily won over. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July. The bill is expected to pass by the House of Commons in June. The Upper House is expected to pass it in July.

It is so happened that none of the Tories had been able to get a word in edgewise on a wholesale fashion of being in the pay of English politicians, so when Mr. Sexton in his eloquent invective denounced the attack as breach of parliamentary privilege, Mr. Balfour made the mistake of attempting a defense without knowing his ground, as Sexton had been only too ready to point out. Mr. Balfour's justification fell to the ground when a more severe passage was read. There has never been a more dramatic little scene in the House than when Mr. Sexton turned upon the Tories, who were inclined at first to ridicule his resentment against the attack on the honor of the House of Commons. "Yes, you jee!" he cried with infinite scorn, "and you are the gentlemen of England. I tell you there is not a peasant in Ireland who would not be ashamed of your conduct."

The stinging words of the angry Celt not only shamed his opponents into silence, but won for him all the sympathy of the House. The cowardly attack of his principal journal, the "Penny Post," indeed, was bitter when its victims pledge their bodies for the dissection room in order to realize a few shillings for food. This was one of the suggestions acted on at the gatherings of the unemployed at the East End this week, and was reported as "subjects" are difficult to obtain and are quoted as high as \$50. It was proposed that hungry men should sell their bodies in advance of death to the hospitals on condition of the present payment of £1. It is feared, however, that the market would soon become overstocked.

The war of words in Parliament is of such absorbing interest this week that it is such evidence of the dire extremity of the hungering masses attracts no notice. The papers dismiss the subject with such cold-blooded ease as to show that the Government is not at all alarmed. It is hardly likely that their offer will be accepted, but no legitimate objection can be raised to an attempt, however ludicrous, to earn an honest pound.

A lady writing to the newspapers from a fashionable West End address urges society damsels to abstain from drinking champagne during Lent and give the money thus saved to the poor. The appeal is a curious one, and the assumption upon which it is confidently based is scarcely flattering to the rich women of England. How much wine do British women of fashion drink in the course of a year? Obviously an estimate would be difficult to make, but the writer of this appeal declares that "if only a few ladies would put themselves bravely into this little champagne movement during Lent hundreds of starving souls would be relieved."

Consequently with this peculiar appeal comes the announcement that the Government has taken this session to deal with the very serious and growing evil of home drinking by women of the middle and lower middle classes. The existence of this vice is due in large measure to granting to retail grocers licenses for the sale of wine, beer, and spirits. Since this system was established about twenty years ago, the drink demon has entered thousands of decent households and has started there with consequences that are told almost daily in the police and divorce courts its victims would lose caste if seen drinking in taverns or hotels, but it is deplorable that for them to arrange with the family grocer to supply an occasional bottle of wine or spirits and enter it in the bill as tea or coffee. The thing is done every day in thousands of homes, and almost the only way to kill it is to abolish the grocer's license, which the Government is expected to do.

It is said that many Americans of social ambition are much incensed because their names have been omitted from the recently published book of the estates of Great Britain and Ireland. Only twenty-four American names are mentioned in the book. It is suggested as a possible explanation that none of the others has paid the fees for registration at the Herald's office; but certain it is that some of the bluest blood in the United States has been ignored. We may be sure that the opportunity thus afforded for the inclusion of a rival volume without any such invidious omission will not long be unimproved. There's millions in it.